THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"O house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord."—ISAIAH.

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WHAT TO DO WITH THE MORMONS.

During the past session of the Congress of the United States, as in other recent sessions, some interest was evinced, in and out of Congress, concerning the never-failing subject of Utah and the Mormons. Our people do not seek to become famous, but it seems that others will thrust fame upon them, whether they wish it or not. The reason that the Mormon people are objects of such unceasing interest is that they are the only people on earth known to the world, who believe in the Bible, fear God and worship him and keep his commandments, and seek to bring about the time when his will shall be done on the earth as it is done in heaven.

There has been much talk of late about giving Utah a State Government, a simple act of justice that ought to have been performed long years agone, and for these among other reasons—Utah is the pioneer Territory of the Rocky Mountains; she has long had the most numerous population of any of the Territories; her population is constantly and rapidly increasing, while the population of [illegible] Territories either increases much more slowly, or else decreases, and in many instances it has decreased rapidly; the citizens of Utah are everywhere known and generally acknowledged to be more sober, industrious, moral, orderly, law-abiding, and peace-loving than the citizens of any other Territory or State in the Union; the citizens of Utah have done more to develop their respective portion of country, fill it with [illegible] towns and cities, with farms, orchards, gardens, and manufactories, and render it self-sustaining, than have the citizens of any other Territory, and have done far more also to sustain the inhabitants of adjacent Territories; and lastly, the Utah people have proved incontestably that they possess in a remarkable degree the faculty of self-government. In all these things Utah has shown herself far more worthy than any other Territory of a State Government. The fact that she has been so stubbornly and persistently refused that right, manifests a littleness, a meanness, a degree of bigotry and spitefulness exceedingly derogatory to the assembled wisdom of a great nation like the United States. The only shadow of a reason that has ever been brought forth for this [illegible] unrepublican exclusiveness is that the citizens of Utah believe in and practice marriage and sustain it as a principle, while the people of the United States generally and of the rest of Christendom, judging by their acts, their laws, and their customs, believe in and practice seduction, adultery, pros-

titution, and every conceivable species of lewdness.

The proposition to give Utah the benefits of a State Government by annexing her to Nevada appeared to find favor with some of the Nevadans, who doubtless expected to fatten their unworthy carcases largely at the expense of Utah. Mary Jane Simpson, of Virginia, in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, thus puts the financial features of the move, after stating that Nevada had from one-third to one-half of the population of Utah—

"Utah has been run economically, and owes nothing. Nevada, both as Territory and State, has been managed extravagantly, and is largely in debt. The taxable property of Utah is much larger than that of Nevada. The advantage offered to us is that of saddling some of our debt upon our neighbors, while to Utah the inducement held out is that of a State Government."

The "advantage of saddling some of our debt upon our neighbors," who are more industrious and honest, is a peculiar kind of policy that always was in favor with graceless spendthrifts and other dishonest men, but with nobody else. A State Government is all very well, but it should be conferred as an indubitable right, and it is too mean a business for honorable men to descend to bribery to obtain such a Government.

Another paper thought it would be better to go slow about this matter of annexation for the following reasons—

"If the population increases, the annexation will be unnecessary; if the population does not increase considerably, the Mormons would rule the State. The bulk of population of the enlarged State would probably be in the Mormon districts for many years to come, and it would not suit Virginia to become tributary to Salt Lake."

As to how it would suit Salt Lake to be made tributary to Virginia, few people outside of Utah appeared to care much, yet if they were at all generous or liberal or even just they would care, and would consider that Utah, being the most populous of the two commonwealths, the most industrious and economical, the one out of debt, and by the proposed union the one to be made liable to pay the debts of the other, should have at least an equal choice, and a superior one, if either had a superior.

The Chicago *Tribune*, though by no means friendly to Utah, hits Nevada a stinging blow full in the face this way—"We judge that Nevada will never be a respectable State in point of numbers, unless Utah is annexed to it."

The Boise (Idaho) *News* says Nevada is needy and ambitious and on the look out to better its fortune and redeem its credit—

"Nevada 'has gone a wooing' again. This time his amorous glances are not directed toward the fair 'Gem of the Mountains,' Idaho, as was the case two years ago. The credit bereft, bankrupt young libertine, would fain have then drawn her trembling form to his profligate bosom, and banquet upon the luscious sweets of her blooming loveliness; but the maiden recoiled in undisguised contempt from his lecherous embrace, and in her sweetest and clearest accents emphatically declared that she did not want any of 'that in hers.' Now he is reported as a suitor at the shrine of the 'fair but frail' young polygamist, Utah, and as she is known to be decidedly 'on the marry,' the sage-brush brigand may be more fortunate this venture."

Nevada has 42,000 population and owes about $700,000, nearly $17 per head, old and young, and consequently may well wish she had help to pay off her debt. How grand for her to ease her population of ten or twelve dollars per head of that debt by imposing it upon Utah! Let Nevada pay her own debts, or take the consequences of her extravagance.

The Reese River *Reveille* says candidly, "However profitable annexation might be to us in this respect, we can't say that the transaction would be a fair one. On the other hand our loss in a political way might more than counterbalance our financial gain."

It will be remembered that Nevada formerly was a portion of Utah Territory, but through the influence of money was set off by herself and given a State Government, and now that even her mines cannot boost her up respectably she would like to come

back like other prodigals, but unrepentant, arrogant, and desirous of ruling the whole house at home. That is not the proper way for prodigals to return. Better feed on husks a while longer, until arriving at a condition of due humility.

The *Deseret News* thus views the case of Nevada, and her annexation proposition—

"We can say for ourself that we are decidedly in favor of annexation when the proper time comes; that is the annexation of Nevada to Utah. It is very well for a debt-oppressed, poverty-stricken, sparsely-populated region to propose to a thrifty, prosperous, industrious, and free from debt Territory to have it annexed to it, much as an old beggarly spendthrift who had squandered life, health and fortune would propose to marry a young, likely, wealthy heiress, with the expectation that when she was his, he could take her fortune, pay his debts and enter upon another career of extravagance; but what has it to offer on its side as an inducement for us to go into partnership with it? We are called hard names and are unpopular. Nevada proposes an alliance with us, with the hope, doubtless, that our means, energy, vitality and new blood would pay her debts, redeem her from bankruptcy, and infuse new life into her veins, and thereby save her from extinction; but is her name and credit so good that ours would be made popular and sanctified by the association? We think not, even with the bills thrown in to boot which the *Enterprise* promises to have passed for us. If Nevada will pay her debts, and then propose annexation, we may think about it; or if she will acknowledge that she is bankrupt and must have help from us, we may consider her case. But if neither of these will suit, and she have the influence with Congress that the *Enterprise* would have us believe she has, and annexation is determined upon and carried out, we will do the best with her under the circumstances that we can; we will try and elect a sensible and economical Governor, Legislature and other officers, have light taxes, husband the resources of the State, cut down salaries, fees and other expenses, and live within the income collected. It might take time to bring all these results about, but we have not a doubt about accomplishing them, for despite the act of 1862, and the proposed Cullom Bill, the women of Utah still bear children, and in the course of human events it is extremely probable that these children will become men and women."

The Idaho *Statesman* suggests a big bubble scheme of making "one mighty Rocky Mountain, sage brush, bunch grass, horn silver and virgin gold State" of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and a portion of Eastern Oregon. The *Statesman's* arguments for this proposition are that Montana, Idaho, and Nevada are all declining in population, finances, and ability to "take up the sovereignty of a State;" that Nevada is poorer now than when she became a State; that during the eight years that Montana and Idaho have been Territories, "there has been very little of the advantages supposed to accrue from a well regulated government, especially in the prevention and punishment of crime, while the taxation of the people has been as great or greater than in the older States;" that "in the mean time their placer mines are becoming exhausted, and the capital and enterprise are not forthcoming to develop the more permanent interests of quartz mining;" that at their "present rate of progression" "they will never have the necessary population and the necessary permanence to venture upon the dignity and assume the burdens of a State;" that "the only thing the Government could do would be to remand them to their former unterritorial condition, and let them work out their own salvation the best they could;" that "it is the interest of the community, as well as its policy, to get all people under State Governments as fast as possible;" that "this Territorial condition, a parody on self-government, and uncongenial to the spirit of free institutions, ought to be dispensed with wherever it may be practicable to do so," for "to attempt to maintain it for a long time, as it the prospect before these mining Territories, is absurd," as "people and capital will never seek such a country

for homes and investment." Rather a poor showing for Montana, Idaho, and Nevada—going down, down, down, with no prospect of rising again, nor even of touching gravel, only by catching hold of prosperous and rising Utah.

But the *Statesman's* great inducement to Congress remains to be told, and here it is—"This arrangement would also afford the readiest solution of the Mormon question. It would put them under a people who know how to manage them, and who would do it." Now that is really ludicrous. Here are the sinking Territories and State of Nevada, neither of them able to keep their heads above water, yet boasting that they "know how to manage" the Mormons and "would do it," and they "would do it" by "putting them under." Truly that is the only way those vain boasters could "do it," and the only way in which they could put Utah under would be by dragging her down and sinking her as they go down and sink themselves. But we have no faith that they will ever have the chance to put her under. If they wish to go under, or can't help it, let them go and keep going and never stop going. Utah has no desire nor intention to keep them company in their downward course. Her course is upward. They can follow her, if they choose to do so, and know how to do it.

The *Statesman*, at another time, let out some of its views of the method to be adopted to "put them under." That paper recommended that Mormonism be opposed by "civilization" by every possible means, that the encroachments of the Gentiles be protected and encouraged in every possible way, that the Mormons be deprived of legislative power, and outlawed wherever practicable, and urged that, if these things could be done, any amount of "civilized people" could be found to rush to Utah and "occupy the waste places of Zion."

What a "civilized" and "Christian" way of "putting them under," to be sure—to outlaw a people who may be disliked, the encroachments of their unscrupulous enemies to be protected and encouraged in every possible way, and then any number of "civilized" banditti could be found to rush in and seize and occupy the possessions of the outlawed people! A wonderful policy in this year of grace 1871, in republican America, the land of liberty!

But the adoption of such ruthless robbery and spoliation can hardly be counted on. The Chicago *Herald* thinks, "If we persecute them, there is danger that they will flourish under it." General Sherman thinks it is bad policy to outlaw or disqualify for religion's sake. The New York *Mercantile Journal* says, "For ten years past, Congress has sought to destroy the institution of polygamy in Utah, which is repugnant to the spirit of free America. Not having succeeded, a bill is now pending which proposes to hedge in polygamists with disfranchisement, disqualification for jury duty and office, and other disabilities, and authorizes declaration of martial law for its enforcement." But the *Journal* says that ferocious persecuting scheme has many opponents, and that if coercive means are used against the Mormons, the commerce of the world will be endangered and the worst of consequences may follow.

The New York *Herald* is satisfied that statesmanship can solve the vexed problem, "but it cannot be solved by mere laws punishing polygamy as such, and suddenly summoning to the felon's dock a set of men whom we have for so many years recognized as proprietors, local officers, and so forth, and whose offence has been so long condoned. We would observe, then, and emphasize the observation for the benefit of every serious man within the Union—that, so far as we know, there is no precedent in history for the successful breaking up by legislative acts of a polygamic system. The problem of doing this touches upon the most subtle and delicate difficulties with which the legislator and administration have to deal—the regulation of the sexual life which certain men and women may choose within four walls to lead. The sword it is which in past ages has cut such knots, as when Dominic carried fire and sword through Languedoc in the Middle Ages and exterminated the Albigenses. We are certainly not going to use any such means now; and, therefore, we are bound to be patient and thoughtful,

to find out what peaceful and legislative means are appropriate to accomplishing an object which never yet has been arrived at without massacre, proscription, extermination."

The fact is, when people oppose the work of the Almighty, they find themselves in a dilemma with a thousand horns, each more horny than the other, and if it were not so serious it would be decidedly amusing to see the wonderful mental gymnastics which are displayed in the vain hope of resting comfortably upon some or other of those horny points. J. J.

LAND SHARKS.

We have heard some singular interpretations of law in the course of our experience in this Territory, especially from men who were anxious to create difficulty here and to bring the people into trouble; but the latest and wildest interpretation was related to us recently in the construction put by certain parties upon the land laws. There is a wonderful solicitude felt just now by these parties about the ownership of lots in this city and vicinity, and one man of whom we have heard is so opposed to the monopoly of land here, and so zealous that every American citizen should have a piece, especially that he himself should get valuable spots, that he attempts to prove from the law that he and others are justified in squatting upon land that has been used and occupied for years, because, forsooth, in his opinion the settler and owner has more than he should have! His reasoning amounts to this—It is the right of every American citizen to own land, he is an American citizen, therefore, he should have land. This would be unobjectionable so far as the ownership of unoccupied land is concerned; but this person will attempt to prove from the books that it is his right to have occupied land if, in his opinion, the owner of that has more than he thinks he should have. Our readers, familiar with the land matters of this Territory, will smile at such ideas being set forth by any sane man; but we are assured that their originator speaks as gravely about them as though he were an honest man. He does not believe in a citizen having more than, say one city lot, while he, an American citizen, has none; that would be monopoly you know, and that, of course, would be very wrong while he is ready and willing to relieve the owners of all care concerning such property by taking possession of it himself. We understand he says he is willing to concede in some instances—say in the instance of our leading citizens—that owners may be able to show that they have improvements upon land, that they have reclaimed it from sterility and given it all the value it has; but that really does not affect the principle, every citizen should have a homestead, he, himself, especially, and should have it, too, right here.

Was there ever such consummate folly! Yet, we are assured, such views are seriously propounded. They are unworthy of notice aside from the fact that they reveal the shifts to which some creatures are reduced to obtain pretexts for robbery. It is very specious, and sounds very well in some ears to denounce monopoly; but whenever we find men using such cries, unless we have the best of reasons for knowing they are honest, we suspect them to be scoundrels, and we watch them accordingly. The man who talks about the impropriety of people owning a few lots in this city while he has none, only wishes to obtain a justification for fraud. He would rob a man, if he could, of that which justly belongs to him and appropriate it to himself. There is not another community upon this continent where less grounds can be obtained on which to base the charge of land monopoly than in this Territory. The land that is available for cultivation has been divided and sub-divided, and every honest citizen, no matter how poor, that has wanted land for cultivation or to occupy, for building and garden purposes, has been able to obtain it. True, our citizens have not been eager

to sell their lots to every speculator and stranger that came along; but that is their own business. If it is the right of a citizen to own land, it is also his right to keep it, if he wishes to do so. The value which property in this city possesses, has been given to it by the unremitting toil and good management of the citizens who occupy the land; and in what language shall we speak of the heartless sharks who come here, and by tricks, fraud and jumping endeavor to euchre them out of it, and appropriate the fruits of their labor? If men want land, if it is a homestead they desire to obtain, why do they not occupy land that is unclaimed? There is plenty of it just as inviting as the ground upon which this city stands was when first settled; but this is not what is wanted by speculators. They want land that other men have made valuable, and to get it they would squat in the centre of a man's orchard, if for no other reason than because they view him as a monopolist! Such characters had better go slow, they may meet some "monopolist" who has ideas upon this subject which disagree with theirs. —*Deseret News.*

THE UTAH MINES.

Large numbers of strangers are already in Salt Lake City in search of mining and other business. On a hunt for legitimate opportunities, as well as for silver, a large number of Omahans are represented, and they are active and vigilant, as might be expected, in searching them out. But the greater portion are, perhaps, miners of skill and experience from the adjacent States and Territories of Montana, Idaho, Nevada and California. Of these the country will be more than full with the opening spring.

The excitement is destined to be unparalleled in the remarkable mining manias of our country. There need be no doubt about it, and if we may accept the judgment of the candid and intelligent, there is good ground for it. The Wasatch ranges are inestimably rich in silver. The fact is demonstrated already, and is not to be longer questioned. But with all this, let no one be deceived. Rich as Utah is in silver ore, the principle will still hold good that it will continue to cost a dollar to get a dollar of native silver from mother earth. The few will win and the many will lose. All should understand this. Disappointment will crush the hopes of thousands who go to Utah in search of sudden fortunes, and it is our belief that there will be less silver hunters in the Territory in a year from now than there will be in three months from now. But these silver discoveries will lead to permanent and profitable investments of capital which will add largely to the business interests of this interesting country. It will change them to a large extent. Yet the people of Utah will not abandon their occupations as farmers. They will see a new prosperity in tilling the soil. New markets will bring to them new gains, and if, as the signs are, no disturbances occur to interrupt the harmonious workings under the new order, we may look with confidence to unmixed good to the country from the new departure which Utah is now taking.—*Omaha Herald.*

FRENCH HATRED TOWARDS GERMANY.

The intense hatred felt by the French towards the Germans is beginning to take practical shape. In Paris a league has been formed, the members of which bind themselves not to employ Germans, and, according to present appearances, it may be said of the two peoples that they are to have no dealings with each other. The Syndical Chambers are said to have

decided that no German shall in future be admitted into houses of business in the capital. A telegram in one of the daily papers asserts that the Rothschilds and Messrs. Foulds have joined the anti-German League; and whatever doubt there may be as to the correctness of this information, there appears to be none that one hundred members of one of the most important clubs in Paris have signed a declaration of their intention to withdraw from it unless the German members are at once excluded. When some Germans attempted to resume business in Paris last week, the mob compelled them to close their shops again. M. Offenbach's music, in spite of its thoroughly French character, is said to be proscribed at the theatres merely because of the German name of the composer. Morality will be a gainer by their suppression. It would be a mistake to suppose that all these manifestations of bitter, revengeful feeling are to alone be found amongst the ignorant portion of the population. Even *savants* are reported as having imbibed the universal hatred; and in one letter that has been published we find Count Ianbert writing to the President of an institute at Dresden, requesting him to withdraw his name from it, assigning as his reason that the war between the two nations had taken such a character that no Frenchman could, without degrading himself, have anything to do, even scientifically, with Germans. Those who are at the head of the anti-Prussian League are extending their machinery so as to reach every part of France, and to plant the seeds of undying hatred in the young mind, for one of the provisions of their programme is that all works narrating the acts of cruelty committed by the Germans are to be distributed throughout the country; and that publications bearing upon German ambition and German policy are to be presented to the colleges, lyceums, schools, and free institutions. In fact, it would seem that vengeance upon the Germans is to be taught as the new national creed. The results of such a policy can be more easily imagined than described.—*Christian World, March* 17.

ENGLAND'S GUARANTEES.

The *Post* acknowledges that it is unfortunately too true that what is termed international morality is at a discount. Within some half-dozen years the doctrine that might is right has come to be generally accepted, and in every instance violence has been successful. Nothing could have been more unjustifiable than the invasion of the Elbe Duchies, and yet they were torn from Denmark; nothing more inexcusable than the occupation of Hanover, the invasion of Saxony, and the expulsion of Austria from the Germanic Bund. Within the past few months Napoleon III assumed the aggressive against Prussia, but there is some color for Lord Malmesbury's suggestion that the ex-Emperor of the French simply intended a *coup d'etat*, by which he sought to anticipate the certain invasion of France. That war has now been concluded under conditions the hardest that any civilized State ever imposed upon another. The prospect is anything but encouraging; and when we take into consideration the recent attitude of Russia, and the closeness of the relations between that Power and Prussia, and when we recollect the manifold guarantees to which we are parties, it is impossible to avoid thinking that it might perhaps have been just as well if we had not quite so many irons in the fire. Without for one moment suggesting that England would count for less now in a Continental war than she did half a century ago, it would be idle to affect that our numerous guarantees afford no grounds for anxiety.

Never pride yourself on having done a particularly wise thing—it may hereafter show itself to have been particularly foolish.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1871.

THOSE VIRTUOUS SISTERS.—The Pittsburg *Leader* lifts its skirts daintily, puts a clothespeg on its nose, tosses its head prudishly, and declares that "Utah's indiscretions in the matter of polygamy would not render her a very agreeable companion for the thirty-seven virtuous sisters who are at present in the Union."

"Virtuous sisters!" That is decidedly rich. Virtuous Indiana, where anything with money can procure a divorce. Virtuous Missouri, which in its capital city allows the licensing of prostitution. Virtuous Illinois, which in its chief city wants to have prostitution licensed, and is as easy in divorces as Indiana. Virtuous New York, which has a Legislature from which, says the New York *Times*, "conscience is excluded," whose commercial and literary metropolis is notoriously one of the worst governed and wickedest cities in the world, and which seeks to have prostitution licensed. Virtuous Massachusetts, where the women wont have children, but kill them before they are born. "Virtuous sisters!" Ha! Ha! That sounds like, "Stand aside! I am far holier than thou." The *Leader* is as unctuous as Moleskin in its virtuous ejaculations.

As an evidence of the whiteness, rather the whitedness, of the virtue of the New York legal and judicial fraternity, Judge Emmet of that State recently said to a large gathering of them—

"The chicane of the trade to-day steps outside the ground of legal quibbles and subtleties, and now it means the secret approach to the bench, and a series of wrong-doings and double-dealings which tend to make the law the oppressor of the weak and leads to one system of gigantic fraud. There are charges made against the purity of the bench and the bar. I am not here to arraign, but if these charges are true there is such a decay at the root of our Government that sooner or later it must fall. If they are false the indifference with which they are heard is also a bad omen."

Professor Dwight, principal of the Columbia College Law School, in the course of a recitation recently, alluded to various much needed reforms, instancing a recommendation by Governor Hoffman, that the law be so modified as to permit taking the depositions of witnesses in criminal cases, instead of detaining them in gaols. Prof. Dwight, commenting upon this suggestion, remarked that he "much doubted if the Legislature would pass any such law, as it was not in the interest of criminals."

Recorder Hackett, of New York, generally considered one of the few decent judges, in sentencing a law clerk for procuring the divorce of a wife unknown to her husband, said—

"I have often wondered that the Almighty has not destroyed this great city long ago, for I do not believe there is another community in the world where so much perjury exists as in this."

These are not the testimonies of strangers and enemies, but of citizens and

friends. Doubtless New York esteems herself the foremost of those very "virtuous sisters," who would consider the hem of their garments irremediably defiled by the slightest accidental contact with Utah. It is a great thing to be immaculate, or at least to pretend to be so. Isn't it, ye self satisfied "virtuous sisters?"

Now here's a slap at Congress and the whole political fraternity of the nation, from Congressmen themselves. We copy it from a late American paper—

Senator Davis said, in the U.S. Senate on Monday, that every "ring" in the United States had a representative there to "lobby" through the charter of some incorporation. Bayard said the voice of no State in the Union to-day was so potent as that of corporations which had been created by the breath of Congress itself.

It does not matter on which Monday Senator Davis made that complimentary remark—any Monday will do. But the whole paragraph does remind one of "virtuous sisters." We thank, thee, virtuous Pittsburgian, for teaching us that word. "Virtuous sisters!" "O virtue, lovely virtue!" J. J.

MAXWELL ON THE RAMPAGE.—Perhaps one of the most rabid present enemies of Utah and her people is General Maxwell, who holds an appointment in the land office of that Territory, but who imagines it to be his special mission to "regulate" and control the politics of the whole Territory. If President Grant had as much common sense as he is credited with, he would say to the officious Maxwell, "Mr. Maxwell, you were appointed to attend to certain duties at Salt Lake City. If you choose to go there and quietly, peaceably, effectually, and faithfully discharge those duties, good; if not, your immediate resignation will be accepted, or your immediate removal effected." Such an intimation would be likely to put a little better sense into Maxwell than he appears to have, making him a better public servant, and consequently more worthy of the pay he receives from the national treasury.

This Maxwell wants to represent Utah in Congress, though what he has ever done to induce the people of that Territory to put any confidence in him, any more than in hundreds of other political hacks, does not appear. But he is dreadfully anxious to represent, *mis*-represent we should say, that Territory, like all unscrupulous politicians, whether the people are willing or not. Maxwell ran at the election and claims to have received 1693 votes, most of them doubtless fraudulent, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says, what is well known in Utah, that the Gentile town of Corinne polled more votes than it had inhabitants, "a fact which even some of the sinners at Corinne will be willing to substantiate," but, notwithstanding, says the correspondent, the Gentile candidate was "overwhelmed by superior numbers" of the vote for Captain Hooper, the people's candidate.

Maxwell is in Washington, contesting the election, and the wonder is, to the uninitiated, why Congress stoops for a moment to entertain his claim. Maxwell foists a great amount of claptrap upon the public to the effect that Captain Hooper is a Mormon, that Mormons are law-defying enemies of the country, that people in Utah dare not vote as they please, that the women of Utah voted, which is not according to common custom, that polygamists voted, that the Utah system of voting is peculiar, that if all the Mormon votes were thrown out Maxwell would have the majority, that he did receive a majority

of the votes cast as he wanted them cast, that Captain Hooper does not represent the people of Utah but that Maxwell does, that Captain Hooper is only a Mormon missionary to destroy the U.S. government. All which shows that Maxwell is more fit for a lunatic asylum than to be left to run free in a peaceably disposed, law-abiding community, and that when Congress adopts his views the country will be going to destruction with appalling swiftness. J.J.

EVIL TIMES.—There appears to be something akin to a speck or two of civil war looming up above the horizon of the United States. Quite a number of little troubles are under way. The Klukluxes are the real or alleged causes of much violence, bloodshed, and excitement in Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and other States. Indeed a condition bordering on anarchy prevails through much of the South. The Governor of Georgia offers $5000 for the arrest and conviction of any one of a certain band of lawless men who have been committing outrages in that State. In North Carolina, Governor Holden is under impeachment. In Arkansas and Nebraska the same thing came very near reality.

In the impeachment trial of Governor Holden, the testimony shows on his part a deliberate effort to cause bloodshed and insurrection. Some bad things were testified of his troops, extorting confession by hanging up persons charged, etc. Kirk's troops, under Holden, 200 or 300 strong, entered Yanceyville, amid fiendish yells, vile oaths, and fierce threats, clubbed the citizens, arrested and confined the leading ones, pillaged and plundered the town, and spread terror generally. Kirk himself declared that he had Governor Holden's instructions, who was backed by President Grant, that if a hair of one of his men was touched, he was to shoot the prisoners, murder the women and children, and burn the town. Kirk's troops remained over a month in the town, perpetrating outrages and committing deeds too revolting for publication. The troops were in the habit of going to the public pump, in the centre of the courthouse square, in a state of nudity, for the purpose of washing themselves, exposed to the view of most of the families in town. Sheriff Griffith, of Caswell, who was arrested by Kirk's troops, declared that he could serve any process or arrest any white man in the country, without any aid at all.

In consequence of the distracted state of affairs in the South, President Grant has sent a message to Congress declaring life and property insecure in certain Southern States, and the carrying of mails as well as the collection of revenues dangerous. He urges the Legislature to remedy these evils. A still later telegram says that he has issued a proclamation commanding the Kluklux bands in North Carolina to disperse within 20 days.

We do not know how it is in Carolina and other Southern States, but in Utah what serious disturbance of the public peace does occur, almost invariably occurs in consequence of the intrigues and machinations of Federal officers, who neglect their duties for the purpose of creating disorder.

General Grant would probably be glad to cut the Gordian knot of Southern difficulties with the sword. Soldiery, however, is the last resort of authority, and, in the condition in which the Southern States and the United States are it is more than likely, if the sword be drawn, that it will not be used for the administration of justice, or even of the laws strictly, but for the furtherance

of party purposes, the purposes of whatever party may happen to be in power. Further, if General Grant unsheathe the glittering sword of State, it may be remembered that it is a two-edged sword, cutting more ways than one, and, in a party-ridden country like the United States, no mortal tongue can tell what party will be in power, and consequently will have the handling of that sword, a few years hence. J. J.

NOTICE TO BOOK-AGENTS.—None of the STARS and *Journals of Discourses* advertized for in the last Number of the STAR are wanted unless the Volumes are complete. Our Agents are requested not to send any of them to this Office before they have communicated with us.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—We are frequently requested to insert obituary notices in the STAR. As our space is very limited, we can only spare room for very brief notices. But some of our correspondents send them in briefer style than we like to see. Some notices come without date of death, some without name of place of death, some without age of deceased, some with mis spelt names. The writing of such notices should be as plain as possible, and the spelling of names correct. Any person can readily see the particulars required by looking at the notices published in the STAR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

London, March 21, 1871.

Elder J. Jaques.

Dear Brother—On my visit to Kent Conference on Feb. 18, 19, 20, and 21, I found President G. Barton and the good Saints feeling exceedingly well. We enjoyed each other's society and instructions, and I trust we were instrumental in comforting, building up, and strengthening each other in our holy faith. I hope we did or said nothing which will weaken the Saints in their efforts in our Father's great work.

The Kent Conference is a more compact one than I had anticipated, although it requires much travel to visit the Saints, who are very scattered. Kent is one of those delightful spots in Great Britain which one takes great pleasure and comfort in visiting.

After returning to London, visiting two Branches, and holding our monthly Priesthood meeting, which were well attended, I repaired to Southampton, where I found our brother, President A. Dewey, in excellent health and spirits. Although he has a very extensive field of labor, which requires much travel and leg service, yet he is very energetic in the performance of his duties, and I believe is doing good in that Conference. There are some very delightful spots in that Conference, where a few of the Saints reside, upon the Isle of Wight and in places upon the Jersey and Guernsey Isles. These Branches give him considerable sea as well as land travel, but he evidently thrives well upon it.

After visiting the Saints of Southampton, Portsmouth, Gosport, Portsea, and Landport, I bad farewell to brother Dewey, leaving Elder Bird with him for a few days. This was his field of labor six years since, and the Saints were very much pleased to see him.

I returned to London and attended one of our social concerts held in Whitechapel, about 140 persons present. These concerts keep our people from other places of amusement, which I think is quite beneficial to them. I have not held my peace only six days, with all my cold and cough, but now that it is improving I am up and doing again, for I feel, if possible, to be more diligent in blessing, instructing, comforting, visiting, admonishing, and building up the Saints, and keeping them upon the pathway of life. We

are trying in our feeble way, by the help of God, to keep all in the fold that will be kept in. In a few instances this requires much patience and long-suffering. We occasionally add a few to our numbers, but not so often as we would wish. Brother George Reynolds will be glad to learn that his sister, Julia Ann, has been baptized into the Church. We hope to send off to Utah a few by the first company. O that it were hundreds!

What a pleasing thing it is to know that God lives, that his kingdom is organized upon the earth, that the legitimate Priesthood is restored to man, and that the way of life is opened again to him. The old ship Zion always outrides all storms in this dispensation. God bless you and all the faithful, Amen.

Your brother in the covenant,

R. F. NESLEN.

Bradford, March 20, 1871.

Dear Brother Jaques—Brother Shipp left Bradford last Thursday, 16th inst., expecting to be gone from two to three weeks. His health was much better than it had been for some time.

I am pleased to state that I get along first rate, and rejoice in my labors. I have met with many warm friends and have been well received, as a general thing. I have met with some whom I bore testimony to, before I left England, more than 27 years ago, all of whom said they were glad to see me. I have felt well in seeing them, and told them I had realized all that I expected, and even more. Some have proposed opening their houses for preaching.

I feel to do all the good I can and as little harm as possible. I am pleased that my lot has fallen to labor with brother Shipp. I could not have been better suited. The Saints feel well generally throughout this district. I have advocated the Word of Wisdom and have tried to show the benefits to be derived therefrom. One Branch told me there was no one in that Branch that used tobacco, though quite a number had used it, as most of them were miners. Their meetings are crowded, some seeming to listen with interest. A few have been baptized, and there is a prospect of some others. But my opinion is that it will require something that will preach louder than we can to awaken the people generally, as they, especially the Christians, so-called, treat the Saints with contempt, and seem wrapped up in carnal security.

A goodly number of the Saints are anxious to go to the Valley, and trying to get ready. Some talk of going as far as they can. I sometimes think, could the inhabitants of this country comprehend the cloud that hangs over them, what would their feelings be? I am thankful there are a few that do see and are trying to live so that they may be delivered. My prayer is all the time, that I may be delivered with all the faithful from the contaminating influences with which we are continually surrounded.

Give my love to President Eldredge, sister Eldredge, brother Carlson, and all in the Office.

Your brother in the Gospel of truth,

CHARLES LAMBERT.

UTAH NEWS.

The following are from the *Deseret News* to March 4—

A. Milton Musser enlarges in the *News* upon silk culture.

Silas S. Smith wrote, Feb. 26, of much sickness in Paragoonah—measles and severe colds.

In some parts of Cache and Malad Valleys a shower of thin, light colored mud fell, Feb. 21, bespattering people from head to foot.

Ogden was all alive over the discovery of gold, from dust to nuggets as big as three or four pins' heads, on the bench, in rear of Marshal Fife's lot.

R. Gardiner, March 1, reported the Heberville canal completed, five hundred inches of water without a dam. Snow in Pine Valley two feet deep.

Elder W. G. Stonehouse wrote that small-pox was increasing at Lynne, Feb. 22, having commenced there some time previously, starting from Mrs. Cordon's Farmers' Exchange.

A well attended party was got up in the 20th Ward school house, March 2, for the benefit of Elder Wm. Gibson, who was stricken with paralysis, upwards of a year ago, by which he lost the use of one side of his body.

George W. Levy announced that he had been appointed to preside over the settlement at Pangwish, on the Sevier River, and wished all desirous of joining him to meet him at Paragoonah (Red Creek) about March 14, for organization.

"St. George, March 1.—I received, last night, a specimen of soft gray iron, from the Pinto Iron Works, suitable for foundry use. The last of the Muddy settlers are here on their way to Long Valley. I am bedfast with rheumatism. —ERASTUS SNOW."

Elder George Farnsworth wrote from Mount Pleasant, Sanpete, Feb. 26. Abundance of snow had fallen in the previous two or three weeks, dissipating all fears of lack of water for irrigation. Mount Pleasant was in for co-operation in tanning, shoemaking, cabinetmaking and stockraising.

Elder Amasa Tucker wrote that President O. Hyde dedicated the new meeting house at Fairview Feb. 5, being the best house for public worship in the county, and capable of holding all the citizens of that settlement. Many people were suffering from the "prevailing epidemic," cold it is supposed.

A movement was on foot to establish public library, lecture, and reading rooms in Salt Lake City. Annual subscription, $5. Managing committee—J. S. Lewis, W. H. Homer, I. K. Wright, G. E. Wallace, A. F. Farr. Hon. W. Woodruff would deliver the first of the free lectures, at Morgan's College, subject—"Libraries and Reading Rooms, their uses and benefits."

Seventh Ward young people had a retrenchment ball and supper in the new school house, tastefully and elegantly decorated by the young ladies for the occasion. Committee of Arrangements—Misses Mary A. Needham, Mary Alice, and Annie Lambert, Susie Huffaker, Angelina Cram, Alice L. Hardman, Eva Andrews and Mary A. McLelland. Floor Manager, Mr. Albert Kelly.

A new bridge, named Newton bridge, 109 feet long, has been built across Bear River, between Logan and Newton, Cache County, partly by a county appropriation and partly by the people of Clarkston and Newton. Messrs. Peter Maughan, S. Molen, S. Roskelly, W. F. Littlewood, and Simon Smith, locating committee; and Messrs. W. B. Preston, F. W. Young, and S. Smith, committee of construction.

Professor Careless had a concert in the Theatre, Feb. 28, which was exceedingly well attended. The choir numbered 250 gentlemen and ladies, young and younger, the ladies "dressed in white," and "crowned with glory" as they always are, each also wearing a sash or scarf. Among the more prominent performers, artistes perhaps we should say, were Mrs. Careless, Mrs. V. Young, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Rhoda Young, Miss Georgie Clawson, Messrs. W. C. Dunbar, C. R. Savage, —— Gardener, George Teasdale, —— Spring, Mr. Mark Croxall (on the cornet), and Mr. Foster (on the concertina). During an interval in the concert, Professor Careless was presented with a No. 21 Mason and Hamblin Organ, the joint gift of a number of his friends, as a token of esteem, and appreciation of his musical labors. Of course the modest Professor was overwhelmed with astonishment. The *News* hopes for a Philharmonic Society.

Brother F. Mitchell, having become convinced that he can send Salt Lake salt to the States and sell it at a profit, has bought ten acres of land at Lake Side, Davis County, where he intends to establish a salt manufactory, and dry

up the Salt Lake, or as much of it as he can, exporting the saline residuum. He hopes to produce 1000 tons of salt the present summer. Salt Lake salt is considered as good an article as can be procured. Brother Mitchell has already sent samples of the salt to packers, requesting them to test and compare it with the salt which they were in the habit of using. Those who have tested it are unanimous in pronouncing it a superior article, one which they should prefer to Turk's Island if furnished at the same price. Some of the salt was sent to the Professor of chemistry, in Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, by parties in Omaha, and the following analysis was obtained—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SALT—TURK'S ISLAND.

Pure salt, or chloride of sodium	96.76	per cwt.
Chloride of magnesia	.14	,,
Sulphate of magnesia	.64	,,
Sulphate of lime	1.56	,,
Water	.90	,,

SALT LAKE.

Pure salt, or chloride of sodium	97.61	per cwt.
Chloride of magnesia	.60	,,
Sulphate of magnesia	.08	,,
Sulphate of lime	1.03	,,
Water	1.28	,,

The following are from the *Salt Lake Herald* to March 1—

The *Herald* advocates cash payments and the repudiation of the truck and trade and store order currency.

A. R. Gunnison thankfully acknowledged receiving from Col. J. C. Little and Prof. Albert Carrington a number of relics of Mr. G.'s brother, Capt. J. W. Gunnison, killed on the Sevier by Indians, Oct. 26, 1853.

"It is currently reported that Judge McKean almost exhausted himself yesterday morning (Feb. 27) in another decision on naturalization. There is no necessity for Congress to bother itself about Utah and polygamy, there wont be a grease spot left of either in a couple of weeks. These decisions are awful things. They use a people up quicker than anything else."

SCRAPS OF NEWS.

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THE OLD WORLD.—A right-of-way law case at Exeter cost £1000 expenses, while the right-of-way could have been purchased for 4d. a year.——A London paper rightly thinks that a "London parson," "like most of the European visitors to the Salt Lake, takes a prejudiced view of pretty nearly all he saw there." So he did.——Spurgeon thinks it no sin to make people laugh on Sundays. It takes many religious people a long time to learn that.——Rev. Dr. Guthrie opposes compulsory celibacy in the army or anywhere else. Yes, that's right, doctor, save and except when the men are not fit for a better condition.——Last year 45,595 vessels, of 9,878.657 tons, passed in and out of Liverpool.——Professor Leone Levi says £117,000,000 is invested in the liquor trade in this country, that 1,500,000 persons are employed by or dependent thereon, and that the trade contributes £24,820,623 annually to the national revenue. ——Napoleon met his wife and child at Dover, March 20, and went with them to Chislehurst.——France is once more showing by revolution in Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, that the French are not fit for self-rule.——Thompson's road-steamer, with a three furrow plow, has turned over satisfactorily five acres a day of old wet pasture land near Stirling, at a cost of 19s. 9d., and is considered a success. Mr. W. Smith, of Woolston, however, thinks a good seed bed will be almost an impossibility with the compression from a traction engine. A steam traction company has been formed in Edinburgh.

THE NEW WORLD.—Swedish house servants are in demand in Georgia.——Grand Juries have been abolished in Michigan.——The young ladies of Bennington, Vermont

are for forming a society pledged not to keep company with young men who use tobacco.——The religious people want the Almighty recognized in the Constitution of the United States, but Mrs. Stanton says they have got hold of things by the wrong handle, and she asks, "If the Constitution can't recognize women, whom it has seen, how can it be expected to recognize God, whom it has not seen?"——A Boston bride thought it would be smart to refuse to agree to "obey" her husband. The minister "brought her up standing" by refusing to proceed with the ceremony until she had said "obey" audibly. So she "spit it out." "Rather than not be married, she would say anything he told her to." Yes, eat a leek, or stand on her head like Pocahontas, or do any reasonable thing, if he would only proceed with the ceremony. So he proceeded.——New Jersey is a capital place for a lazy farmer. They only plow three inches deep there.——Diamond diggings in Georgia.——New York rejoices in one divorce to every four marriages. Virtuous New York!——Senator Sherman introduced into the Senate of the U.S. a Bill granting the right of way for the Utah Southern Railroad and telegraph from Salt Lake to Payson, with right to continue the lines to the southern limits of the Territory, and make branch lines to Big and Little Cottonwood. Referred to committee and reported back with amendments.——The number of business failures in the United States last year was 25 per cent. greater than in 1869 and 33 per cent. greater than in 1868. Still more failures are expected this year than last. Causes, extravagance in living and recklessness in business, owing to the demoralizing influences and memories of the war.

A line of steamers between Liverpool and Philadelphia, backed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is talked of. With this and the present lines, including the French and German lines, which now run again, there will be ample steam accommodation between Europe and North America.

A man who will believe all that the ("Spirit of the) Times" says about the Mormons, is a "bigger fool than Thompson's colt;" but some editors seem to have an idea that the more and bigger lies they tell about this "peculiar people," the more popularity their papers will gain.—"Nevada State Journal."

The Small-Arms Committee recommend and the Secretary of War sanctions the adoption in the British army and navy of the short-actioned, Martini-Henry rifle, with bottle-shaped ammunition, Messrs. Curtis & Harvey's No. 6 gunpowder, and the Elcho bayonet. The weight of the approved weapon is 8 lbs. 12 oz. The saw-backed sword-bayonet recommended is 2 ft. 1 3-8ths in. in length, and 1¼ lb. in weight.

Dr. Russell says of the German army in France, "They will leave behind them most bitter memories, and, judging of the future from the present, I would say it was not in the power of any Government to divert the mass of Northern Frenchmen from the study of revenge, and that it is worse than useless to reason to them of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come while they are trembling with passion and the desire of vengeance."

The reported newly discovered route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, runs between the Gulf of Darien on the Atlantic side, and the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific, with a deep, capacious, and secure harbor, and a navigable freshwater river on each side—the Atrato river on the Atlantic, and the Tuyra on the Pacific; the route to be excavated being 50 miles long, summit of dividing ridge 300 feet above the sea, no locks required, estimated cost of the canal half that of the Suez canal.

The Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, was married to the Right Honorable John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, and by courtesy Marquis of Lorne, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, March 21. The bride was dressed in white satin, with white velvet train borne by eight bridesmaids dressed in white silk. The ornaments of the bride's dress were orange blossoms and green leaves and a cloud of Honiton lace. The Queen "gave the bride away." Nobody wept but the Princess Beatrice. After the ceremony the Queen kissed the bride and allowed the bridegroom to kiss her Majesty's hand. The wedding cake was five feet four inches high, two feet six inches in diameter, and weighed two hundred weight. The happy couple went to reside at Claremont. As they left the palace their relatives threw over them a shower of white slippers, and a new broom was thrown after them as they got into the carriage. This is the first avowed instance of the marriage of a princess to a subject since Mary, sister of Henry VIII, was married to Charles Brandon.